

# War with Mexico.

It seems from our latest dates that the announcement of Mexico having actually declared war against the United States was premature. Our community has since been somewhat excited by learning that Gen. Gaines had called on Gov. Mouton of Louisiana for two regiments of troops to be stationed at the forts and barracks on the Gulf, subject to the orders of the Government, and that the U. S. troops in garrison at those places were to be immediately transferred to Texas, to support Gen. Taylor. Other troops from the west are on their way south. This call is said to have been made on account of Gen. Gaines having received "authentic information" to the effect that ten thousand Mexican troops were within eight days march of Gen. Taylor, who was posted at St. Joseph's Island. Later intelligence does not corroborate the latter information. It is also said that Gen. Gaines demanded 1500 troops from the Texian Executive. The Union says that "Gen. Gaines has received no authority, as far as we are advised, to make this requisition upon the Governor of Louisiana, though he has acted, doubtless, under the strong impulse of patriotic feelings." The command of the "army of observation" is specially entrusted to Gen. Taylor.

Troops are being concentrated from all quarters to meet any emergency that may arise.

The following embraces all the latest information, with the particulars on which so many war paragraphs are founded:

From the New Orleans Picayune, Aug. 19.

The steam schooner Augusta, Capt. Gillette, arrived yesterday from the mouth of the Rio Grande, whence she sailed on the 12th inst. A letter has been received in town by her, from a responsible source in Matamoros, dated the 6th inst., which throws some light upon the movements in that quarter.

The general in command at Matamoros received information, through Senor Arrazola, of the intended movement of the troops of the United States upon the disputed territory. We do not know whether the general be the same Senor Garcia who, some weeks since, was ordered to build a fort to protect the city, "selected a soft spot, where the digging was easy, and set his men to work." We presume it is the same man, as we learn that every point on the Rio Grande susceptible by our troops has been declared by him to be nearly, if not perfectly, protected.

The information which we give in this paper of the 1st inst. is confirmed by this arrival. General Arrazola, with his staff, and a detachment of troops, amounting to about 3000 men, whom we left at Monterey, was advancing east, and had reached on the 12th inst. within a day's march of Matamoros. General Parades, who was mentioned as being at San Antonio, had been ordered to march on Monterey with four or five thousand men, as now said to be actually on the move for the latter city, whence he will continue his route to Matamoros, or other points higher up on the river. General Gano, too, is on his way to the same frontier line, with 3000 troops, as is reported. These three bodies compose the army of 10,000 men, we presume, of whose advance upon Gen. Taylor so many idle rumors have been circulated. That they are not so yet quite ready to measure arms with the United States troops, and do not intend at present crossing the Rio Grande, we think may be inferred from the facts, that no general-in-chief has yet been named for the conduct of a campaign, nor have any contracts yet been entered into for provisions and other necessary supplies for so large a force.

Information has been received by the Augusta, that Gen. Bustamante has been ordered by the supreme government into New Mexico, and in what capacity we are not informed.

LATER FROM TEXAS.—We had three arrivals yesterday from Texas. The schooner Mary left Matamoros on the 13th inst., and reports that the schooner Two Friends, from this port, bound to Aransas, took a pilot on the 12th inst. off Pass Cavallo. The schooner Pointe d'Arque, from this port, crossing the bar at Pass Cavallo, on the 12th inst. ran on Red Fish Island, and bilged. Her cargo would be saved in a damaged state. On the 14th inst., in latitude 26 deg. 15 min. longitude 97 min., the Mary spoke the United States ship Falmouth, in company with the brig Lawrence, on a cruise—all well.

The Galveston papers contain favorable accounts from the interior, in relation to the cotton crop, although some complaints are made of the drought.

Three lions have been lately seen and chased, in the country of Brazoria, and one of them was killed, weighing 450 pounds. In color and size, they were said to resemble the African lion.

The Washington News of the 7th inst. says that intelligence has been received at the War Department that no reinforcements have been made to the Mexican troops on the Rio Grande. Those already there are reported to be wholly unprepared for a campaign. They have neither food, clothing, nor fire. The Mexican citizens of San Antonio are said to be highly gratified at the prospect of the protection to be afforded them by the forces of the United States, as well against the irregularities of the Texian, as often necessary to suppress them, as also against the Mexicans from beyond the Rio Grande.

The Secretary of War and Marine has been ordered to open his office at the city of Austin.

Strut, Larz, and the Victoria, Capt. R. Lett, arrived last night from Aransas bay, whence she sailed on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 3 p. m., and arrived off the bar on the 16th. Capt. R. has kindly furnished the following:

United States ship of War Falmouth, Captain Sands, with despatches, left at the same time for the Balize, and has not yet arrived. United States brig Lawrence, Captain Jarvis, also left in company for the Balize with despatches, and arrived there on the 14th inst. The schooner Queen Victoria, lying inside the bar. Yesterday the Lawrence lay off and on, waiting orders.

Ship Savannah was off the Aransas bar on the 12th, unloading the steamer Monmouth, was alongside of her when last seen. The schooner Two Friends, arrived at 4 p. m., on the 11th, and lay off St. Joseph's, near the camp.

August 15th, at sunset, saw the barque William Ivy, with troops on board, steering W. S. W., 30 miles from S. W. pass.

August 16th and 17th, saw schooner Mary Wilkes, with horses on board, located off South Point, at anchor, with a strong northerly current. Also saw schooner Enterprise in company with the barque, bound to Aransas bay. Found the current strong in the eastward all the passage.

The schooner Undine had crossed the flats between Aransas and Corpus Christi, and was transporting troops and stores from Shell Bank to Kinney's Ranch, where the whole of the 3d infantry were on the 12th inst. The Undine had made one trip, and was returning to make a second, when she got aground and lay three days, with two companies of the 4th infantry on board. She succeeded in getting off on Tuesday morning the 12th, and proceeded to Corpus Christi. Gen. Taylor was on board the Undine at last accounts. He left camp St. Joseph on Monday morning, the 11th inst.

At St. Joseph, on the 10th, were companies, B. F. E. and G.—Captains Page, Morrison, Buchanan, and Alden—4th regiment of infantry. Also company E, 2d artillery, Lieut. Briggs commanding, waiting the arrival of the 4th infantry. The schooner Enterprise was at Shell Bank, with stores and sutler's department.

It was reported that the remainder of the troops were to go to McGowan's bluff, which was thought would be the best place for a depot—the bluffs being too far from the sea, and not well supplied with water. An exploring party had been sent off to the bluff to test a good landing. At Shell Bank there is no water, and at St. Joseph's the water is not very good, although abundant by digging six feet, and sinking barrels. There was no sickness among the troops. The weather was very fine, and the nights cool, with a constant breeze from the sea. Plenty of the best kind of fish at all the posts, and within gun-shot of the fires and cooking places plenty of deer, fresh trout (two cents per pound) and wild birds. Some few wolves even passing through the camp; and not a few rattlesnakes and tarantula spiders on St. Joseph's island.

From the New Orleans Tropic, Aug. 19.

MOVEMENTS OF OUR CITIZEN SOLDIERS. Capt. Forno and his Native American Artillery have volunteered their services for Texas. They must be strong. Col. Dakin, we learn, is picking up riflemen by the score.

Col. Oakley has offered the services of himself and regiment.

The German Yagers are ready.

The volunteers meet this evening to form a company exclusively of Irishmen.

Mr. Noessel, of the Daguerian Gallery, once a trapper in the Rocky mountains, calls for a company of volunteer riflemen. He proposes a daguerotype company distinguished Mexicans, and guarantees that his colors will stand.

The Falmouth, a new company of young men in Falmouth, Maine, are on the way.

The arms and equipments from Baton Rouge have arrived, and two volunteer companies of artillery will leave here to-morrow on the Alabama.

The Courier of last evening says: "It is determined to call out four regiments of volunteer infantry, to be immediately organized, to await the course of events; in the meantime, to be retained in Louisiana till their services are wanted. The governor's proclamation will be issued without delay, calling out the four infantry regiments."

DIED, on Tuesday night, Mr. BENJAMIN ORR, aged —, after a protracted illness.

# Songs of Labor.

WHITTIER, the Quaker Poet, has commenced in the Democratic Review a series of "Songs of Labor," the first being for "The Shoemakers." Himself once of the craft, he has produced a song worthy of being sung wherever an honest and manly hand plies the useful labor of awl and hammer, or a white and pretty one adds its ministrations to complete the product.

THE SHOEMAKERS.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Ho! workers of the old time styled  
The Gentle Craft of Leather!  
Young brothers of the ancient guild,  
Stand forth once more together!

Call out again your long array  
In the olden, merry manner;  
Once more on gay St. Christopher's day  
Ring out your blazoned banner!

Rap, rap! upon the well-worn stone  
How falls the polished hammer!  
Rap, rap! the measured sound has grown  
A quick and merry clamor.

Now shape the sole; now deftly curl  
The glossy yam around it,  
And bless the while the bright-eyed girl  
Who gently guides her hand!

For you upon the Spanish Main  
A hundred keels are ploughing;  
For you the Indian on the plain  
His lance-coull in vain is sloughing;

For you deep gleams with hemlock dark  
The woodman's fire is lighting;  
For you upon the oak's grey bark  
The woodman's axe is smiting.

For you from Carolina's pine  
The resin gum is stealing,  
For you the dark-eyed Florentine  
His silken sails is reeling;

For you the dizzy German tomes  
His rugged Alpine ledges;  
For you round all his shepherd homes  
Bloom English daisies and thistles;

The foremost still by day or night  
On moated mound or heath;  
Where'er the need of trampled right  
Trotting tilling men together,

Where the free bingers ring the wall  
Defied the mid-land master;  
Than yours, at Freedom's trumpet call,  
No craftsmen rattle an anvil.

Thy songs, Hans Sach, are living yet,  
In strong and hearty German;  
And Bloomfield's lay and Gifford's wit,  
And the rare good sense of Sherman;

Still from his book, a mystic text,  
The soul of Benjamin teaches;  
And England's priestcraft shakes to hear  
Of Fox's leather breeches.

The Foot is yours; where'er it falls  
It treads with free-wrought leather,  
On eastern floor, in marble halls,  
On carpet, or on heather.

Still there the sweetest charm is found  
Of custom grace and with 3000 troops,  
As Hebe's foot bore nectar round  
Among the old celestials!

Rap, rap!—your stout and bluff brow  
With footstep soad and wary;  
May wander where the sky's blue span  
Shuts down upon the Prairie;

By Saratoga's fountain,  
Or lead, like sun-darks falling mute,  
The dance on Catskill mountain!

The red brick to the mason's hand,  
The brown earth to the tiller's;  
The shoe in yours shall wealth command,  
Like Henry Corder's!

As they who shunned the household maid,  
Beheld the crown upon his head,  
So all shall see your toil repair  
With wealth and home and honor.

Then let the toast be freely quaffed  
In water cool and brimming;  
"All honor to the good old Craft,  
In merry men and women!"

Call out again your long array  
In the old time pleasant manner;  
Once more on gay St. Christopher's day  
Ring out your blazoned banner!

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.—Why have we so many

half men and nervous women? Because parents

bury the time, do not know how to educate their off-

spring. If the child is put to school at an early age,

if care is taken to provide the best masters, and if

the morals are preserved by good examples and religious

influences, the parents think all has been done

that duty requires, and that their progeny will have

nothing to regret in their lot. Fatal error! It is not

the mental, so much as the physical education of your

child, for which you will be called to account. Good

health is of more value than book-learning; and con-

tentment and happiness a better heritage than mil-

lions of dollars. But no person can be happy with a

sickly constitution. Half the miserable hypochondriacs

you know may thank their parents for a diseased

constitution. The healthful frame is the basis of all

sound intellect, and the shortest road to

despondency is through a disordered system. If

you would have your children grow up able, energetic,

men, with minds "equal to their fortune," take

care in early childhood that they lay the seeds of good

constitutions by proper exercise. As a general rule,

children are put to school too soon.

The consequence is that the physical power which

ought to go to strengthen the muscles and enlarge the

frame, is consumed in the sustenance of a brain over-

taxed by study; and nothing is more common now

than to see children with large heads, whom their par-

ents consider prodigies, but who are, in every in-

stance, weak, nervous, afflicted with fits, headaches, ver-

tiges, or other nervous disorders. Often children

thus abused become insane; still oftener they die

prematurely. Indeed, it is grown a proverb that a

child "too smart is too soon." In the public schools

of the city and country this over-taxing of children

with study prevails to a lamentable extent. We have

known tasks to have been given to a child, and to one

too of ordinary ability, which occupied nearly all his

time when out of school to prepare for the ensuing

day, leaving little or no leisure for recreation. The

fact is, teachers wish to make short cuts of learning;

crave where they ought to instruct. If parents know

how the constitutions of their progeny are weakened

by such a forcing system, and what a fertile source

of ill-health, and unhappiness arising from ill-health,

is thus laid up for their victims, they would attend

more to the physical education of their children, see

that they had daily exercise, and not attempt to con-

fine them in school more than four hours a day until

they are ten years old.

EFFECTS OF KINDNESS.—I am almost convinced that

there never yet was an instance in which kindness has

been fairly exercised, but that it has subdued the enmity

opposed to it. Its first effect may not succeed any

more than one shower of rain can reclaim the burning

desert; but let it repeatedly shed the dew of its holy

influence upon the revengeful soul, and it will soon

become cheerful and full of confidence and tenderness.

Let any person put the question to the soul, whether

under any circumstances, he can deliberately resist

continued kindness, and a voice of affection will

answer, that good is omnipotent in overcoming evil.

If the angry and revengeful person would only govern

his passions, and light the lamp of affection in his

heart, that it might stream out in his features and

action, he would soon discover a wide difference in

his communion with the world. The gentle would no

longer avoid him; friends would not approach him

with a frown; the weak would no longer shrink from

him with fear; he would find that his kindness wins

all by its smile, giving them confidence, and securing

# ELECTION RETURNS.—1845.

OFFICIAL  
SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.  
INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15, 1845.

To the Editors of the Indiana State Sentinel:

Sirs:—In pursuance of law, I furnish publication, a list of the official returns of the late election for Representatives in Congress.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
JOHN H. THOMPSON.

First District.

R. D. Owen, G. P. R. Wilson.

Posey, 992 615

Vanderburgh, 577 615

Gibson, 606 656

Pike, 409 400

Dubois, 406 219

Warren, 806 824

Spencer, 330 815

Percy, 330 815

Crawford, 406 636

Orange, 406 636

Harrison, 1088 1228

7246 6331

Owen's majority over Wilson, 1015.

Second District.

T. J. Henley, Roger Martin.

Jackson, 1853 633

Blount, 1206 824

Washington, 1505 1051

Scott, 406 467

Jefferson, 1414 1646

Seneca, 408 791

Floyd, 973 847

7219 6376

Henley's majority over Martin, 843.

Third District.

T. Smith, J. C. Regentson, Angus C. McCoy.

Dearborn, 1590 1138 34

Ripley, 906 909 63

Bloomington, 1210 1341 824

Decatur, 945 951 73

Switzerland, 923 973

Franklin, 1267 987

Ohio, 406 397

7246 6706

Smith's majority over McCoy, 321.

Fourth District.

C. B. Smith, J. M. Riley, M. R. Hull.

Union, 661 594 31

Wayne, 1894 1140 63

Henry, 1332 842 140

Fayette, 976 625 19

4863 3201 653

Smith's majority over Finley and Hull, 1109.

Fifth District.

W. W. Wick, James P. Foley, Asa Bales.

Hamilton, 638 1404 51

Marion, 1408 608 3

Hancock, 713 608 3

Shelby, 1210 1406 51

Johnson, 1045 535 23

Madison, 797 742 30

Bartholomew, 1125 893

Brown, 1119 86

Tipton, 115 86

7559 5883 276

Wick's majority over Foley and Bales, 1300.

Sixth District.

John W. Davis, Eli P. Farmer.

Monroe, 1123 911

Lawrence, 1018 932

Marion, 1000 759

Martin, 727 870

Daviess, 731 971

Knox, 731 971

Owen, 956 664

Green, 921 676

Madison, 1063 824

Sullivan, 1132 427

8182 5253

Davis's majority over Farmer, 2930.

Seventh District.

E. W. McGaughey, J. A. Wright.

Vigo, 1230 902

Clay, 298 704

Putnam, 1406 1347

Paoli, 1286 734

Headrick, 1073 720

Veumilam, 720 878

6183 6019

McGaughey's majority over Wright, 171.

Eighth District.

John Pettit, A. L. Holmes, E. Deming.

Montgomery, 1770 1209 2

Dwight, 1000 759 3

Warren, 292 744 5

Boone, 738 709 75

Tipton, 1260 1109 75

Carroll, 751 824

Clinton, 588 323 8

Richlandville, 146 171

6260 5745 91

Pettit's majority over Holmes and Deming, 424.

Ninth District.

C. W. Calcraft, S. C. Sample, J. J. Deming.

Tasper, 180 142

White, 800 823 1

Cad, 640 823 1